The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday October 28, to Saturday November 1, 1777.

Whitehall, November 1.

THE following Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain was received the 28th of laſt Month, by the Swallow Packet from Maryland.

Camp at the Head of Elk, Auguſt 30, 1777.

MY LORD,

THE Duplicates of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches, N° 10, 11, and 12, with an Original, N° 13, I had the Honor to receive on the 16th Inſtant, by the Eagle Packet.

My laſt Diſpatches adviſed your Lordſhip of the Embarkation of the Army at Staten Iſland, from whence the Fleet ſailed on the 23d of July, and arrived off the Capes of Delaware on the 30th following; when, from Information, I judged it moſt adviſable to proceed to Cheſapeak Bay: But, meeting with conſtant unfavourable Winds, we did not enter the Bay until the 16th Inſtant; from which Time the Winds proving fair, the Fleet arrived at the Mouth of Elk River on the 22d, through a very difficult Navigation; and the Army landed on the 25th at Elk Ferry, the Enemy's Army being then in the Neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

On the 28th a Corps of the Army marched from the Ferry to this Place, by the Weſt Side of the River, leaving Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen with Three Brigades in that Camp, and One Brigade on the Communication.

The Corps conmanded by General Knyphauſen will croſs the Ferry to Cecil Court Houſe To-morrow, and is to form a Junction with This on the 3d next enſuing, about Eight Miles on this Side of Chriſtien Bridge.

The Enemy's Army is at this Time encamped behind Brandy-wine Creek, with an advanced Corps on White-clay Creek: Their Force conſiſts of about Fifteen Thouſand Men, including Militia; nevertheleſs I am of Opinion it will be a difficult Matter to bring them to a general Action, even though it ſhould be in the Defence of Philadelphia.

The incloſed Declaration I have publiſhed, to endeavour to quiet the Minds of the People at large in Pennſylvania, and the Counties to which it has Relation, led aſtray by the Leaders in Rebellion.

By his Excellency Sir William Howe, K. B. General and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

SIR William Howe, regretting the Calamities to which many of His Majeſty's faithful Subjects are ſtill expoſed by the Continuance of the Rebellion, and no leſs deſirous of protecting the Innocent, than determined to purſue with the Rigors of War all thoſe whom His Majeſty's Forces, in the Courſe of their Progreſs, may find in Arms againſt the King, doth hereby aſſure the peaceable Inhabitants of the Province of Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and the Counties of Maryland on the Eaſtern Shore of Cheſapeak Bay, That, in order to remove any groundleſs Apprehenſions which may have been raiſed of their ſuffering by Depredations of the Army under his Command, he hath iſſued the ſtricteſt Orders to the Troops for the Preſervation of Regularity and good Diſcipline, and has ſignified, that the moſt exemplary Puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon thoſe who ſhall dare to plunder the Property, or moleſt the Perſons, of any of His Majeſty's well-diſpoſed Subjects.

Security and Protection are likewiſe extended to all Perſons, Inhabitants of the Province and Counties aforeſaid, who, not guilty of having aſſumed Legiſlative or Judicial Authority, may have acted illegally in ſubordinate Stations, and, conſcious of return, and remain peaceably at their uſual Places of Abode.

Conſidering moreover, that many Officers and Private Men, now actually in Arms againſt His Majeſty, may be willing to relinquiſh the Part they have taken in this Rebellion, and return to their due Allegiance; Sir William Howe doth therefore promiſe a free and general Pardon to all ſuch Officers and Private Men, as ſhall voluntarily come and ſurrender themſelves to any Detachment of His Majeſty's Forces, before the Day on which it ſhall be notified that the ſaid Indulgence is to be diſcontinued.

Given under my Hand, at Head Quarters of the Army, the 27th Day of Auguſt, 1777.

By his Excellency's Command, W. HOWE.

Robert Mackenzie, Secretary.

Admiralty Office, November 1, 1777.

THE following is an Extract of a Letter from Lord Viſcount Howe, Commander in Chief His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in North America, to Mr. Stephens, received the 28th of laſt Month, by the Swallow Packet from Maryland.

Eagle, Elk River, Auguſt 28, 1777.

SIR,

I Informed you in my laſt Letter, of the 9th of July, that the Part of the Army intended by the General for a particular Service was embarked.

I put to Sea from Sandy Hook with the Fleet, conſiſting in the Whole of 267 Sail, the 23d of the ſame Month, being the earlieſt Opportunity the Weather would admit; but having frequent Calms, and otherwiſe conſtant South-Weſt and Southerly Winds in the mean Time, the Progreſs of the Armament was ſo much retarded, that we were not advanced along the Coaſt ſo far as the Delaware before the 29th, nor off the Capes of Virginia, the Deſtination of the Fleet, until the 14th Inſtant.

The Wind then changing to the Eaſtward, the Fleet proceeded on, and anchored next Day within the Entrance of Cheſapeak Bay. By the Attention of Captain Griffith, commanding in the Rear, and the general good Diſpoſition of the Maſters of the Tranſports, the Paſſage was effected without Separation.

Captain Hamond, who had acquired a very correct Knowledge of the Navigation, was withdrawn from the Delaware, the Roebuck being replaced by the Liverpool, and charged with the Care of ſtationing proper Pilot-Veſſels to mark out the Channel up the Cheſapeak Bay. The Fleet, with that, and the further Aſſiſtance of good Pilots, being ſafely conducted up to the Head of the Bay, anchored between the Saſafras and Elk Rivers the 22d.

Having attended the General to reconnoitre the adjacent Shores next Day, the Deſcent was fixed to be made on the 25th in the Elk.

The Debarkation of the Army was to be made on this Occaſion in Five Diviſions, correſpondent to the Number of Men which could be regularly landed from the Flat-Boats at the ſame Time.

The covering Ships, conſiſting of the Roebuck, with the Apollo, Sphynx, Vigilant, Senegal, and Swift, moving up the River in the Morning of the 25th, the Flat-Boats under the Chief Command of Captain Duncan, with the Infantry of the Firſt Diviſion, advanced, and were followed in Succeſſion by the Tranſports of the Second and Third Diviſions.

No Preparation being made to oppoſe the Deſcent, the Tranſports of the other Diviſions were alſo ordered forward; and the whole Army, with the neceſſary Proportion of Artillery and Stores, were landed the ſame Day on the Northern Shore

Whitehall, November 1, 1777.

THE following Letter from Lieutenan-General Burgoyne to Lord George Germain, was Yesterday received by an Armed Transport that sailed from Quebec the 7th of October.

Camp, nearly opposite to Saratoga, August 20, 1777.

MY LORD,

IN my last Dispatch (a Duplicate of which will be inclosed herewith) I had the Honour to inform your Lordship of the Proceedings of the Army under my Command to the 30th of July.

From that Period to the 15th of August every possible Measure was employed to bring forward Batteaux, Provision and Ammunition from Fort George to the first navigable Part of Hudson's River; a Distance of Eighteen Miles, the Roads in some Parts steep and in others wanting great Repair. Of the Horses furnished by Contract in Canada not more than a third Part was yet arrived. The Delay was not imputable to Neglect, but to the natural Accidents attending so long and intricate a Combination of Land and Water Carriage. Fifty Team of Oxen, which had been collected in the Country through which I had marched, were added to assist the Transport; but these Resources together were found far inadequate to the Purposes of feeding the Army and forming a Magazine at the same Time. Exceeding heavy Rains augmented the Impediments. It was often necessary to employ Ten or Twelve Oxen upon a single Batteau: And after the utmost Exertions for the Fifteen Days above stated, there were not above Four Days Provision beforehand, nor above Ten Batteaux in the Hudson's River.

Intelligence had reached me, that Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger was before Fort Stanwix, which was defended. The main Army of the Enemy opposed to me was at Still Water, a Place between Saratogha and the Mouth of the Mohawk.

A rapid Movement forward appeared to be of the utmost Consequence at this Period. The Enemy could not have proceeded up the Mohawk without putting themselves between two Fires, in case Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger should have succeeded, and at best being cut off by my Army from Albany; they must either therefore have stood an Action, have fallen back towards Albany, or have passed the Hudson's River, in order to secure a Retreat to New England higher up. Whichever of these Measures they had taken, so that the King's Army had been enabled to advance, Colonel St. Leger's Operations would have been assisted, a Junction with him probably secured, and the whole Country of the Mohawk opened.

To maintain the Communication with Fort George during such a Movement, so as to be supplied by daily Degrees at a Distance continually increasing, was an obvious Impossibility. The Army was much too weak to have afforded a Chain of Posts; Escorts for every separate Transport would have been a still greater Drain; nor could any have been made so strong as to force their Way through such Positions as the Enemy might take in one Night's March from the White Creek, where they had a numerous Militia. Had the Enemy remained supine through Fear, or Want of comprehending so palpable an Advantage, the physical Impossibility of being supplied by Degrees from Fort George was still in Force, because a new Necessity of Land Carriage for Nine Miles arises at Still Water; and in Proportion that Carriages had been brought forward to that Place, the Transport must have ceased behind.

The Alternative therefore was short; either to relinquish the favorable Opportunity of advancing upon the Enemy, or to attempt other Resources of Supply.

It was well known that the Enemy's Supplies in live Cattle from a large Tract of Country passed by the Route of Manchester, Arlington, and other Parts of the Hampshire Grants to Bennington, in order to be occasionally conveyed from thence to the main Army. A large Depôt of Corn and of Wheel Carriages was also formed at the same Place, and the usual Guard was Militia, though it varied in Number from Day to Day. A Scheme was formed to surprize Bennington. The Possession of the Cattle and Carriages would certainly have enabled the Army to leave their distant Magazines, and to have acted with Energy and Dispatch. Success would also have answered many secondary Purposes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, an Officer well qualified for the Undertaking, was fixed upon to command. He had under him Two Hundred dismounted Dragoons of the Regiment of Riedesel, Captain Fraser's Marksmen, which were the only British, all the Canadian Volunteers, a Party of the Provincials who perfectly knew the Country, an Hundred Indians, and two light Pieces of Cannon. The whole Detachment amounted to about Five Hundred Men. The Instructions were positive to keep the regular Corps posted while the Light Troops felt their Way, and not to incur the Danger of being surrounded, or having a Retreat cut off.

In order to facilitate this Operation, and to be ready to take Advantage of its Success, the Army moved up the East Shore of Hudson's River on the 14th, a Bridge was formed of Rafts, over which the advanced Corps passed, and encamped at Saratogha; Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman's Corps were posted near Batten kiln, and upon Intelligence from Lieutenant Colonel Baum that the Enemy was stronger at Bennington than expected, and were aware of his Attack, that Corps, consisting of the Brunswick Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and Chasseurs, were sent forward to sustain him.

It since appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, not having been able to complete his March undiscovered, was joined at a Place called Santcoick Mills, about four Miles short of Bennington, by many People professing themselves to be Loyalists. A Provincial Gentleman of Confidence, who had been sent with the Detachment, as knowing the Country, and the Characters of Inhabitants, was so incautious as to leave at Liberty such as took the Oath of Allegiance. His Credulity and their Profligacy caused the first Misfortune, Colonel Baum was induced to proceed without sufficient Knowledge of the Ground; his Design was betrayed; the Men who had taken the Oaths were the first to fire upon him; he was attacked on all Sides; he shewed great Personal Courage, but was overpowered by Numbers.

During this Time Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman was upon the March through a heavy Rain. And such were the other Impediments stated in that Officer's Report, of bad Roads, tired Horses, Difficulties in passing Artillery Carriages, &c. that he was from Eight in the Morning of the 15th to Four in the Afternoon the following Day making about Twenty-four Miles. He engaged, fought gallantly, and drove the Enemy from Three several Heights, but was too late to succour Colonel Baum, who was made Prisoner, and a considerable Part of his Dragoons were killed or taken. The Failure of Ammunition, from the accidental breaking to Pieces of a Tumbril, unfortunately obliged Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman to retire conquering Troops, and to leave behind Two Pieces of Cannon, besides Two which had been lost by Lieutenant-Colonel Baum. The Indians made good their Retreat from the first Affair, as did Captain Fraser, with Part of his Company, and many of the Provincials and Canadians.

The Loss, as at present appears, amounts to about Four Hundred Men killed and taken in both Actions, and twenty-six Officers, mostly Prisoners; but Men who were dispersed in the Woods drop in daily. A correct Return shall be transmitted to your Lordship the first Opportunity.

This, my Lord, is the true State of the Event. I have not dwelt upon Errors, because in many Instances they were counterbalanced by Spirit. The Enemy will of Course find Matter of Parade in the Acquisition of Four Pieces of Cannon, but that apart, they have small Cause for Exultation: Their Loss in Killed and Wounded being more than double to ours, by the Confession of their Prisoners and Deserters, and of many Inhabitants who were Witnesses to the Burial of the Dead.

The chief Subject of Regret on our Side, after that which any Loss of gallant Men naturally oc-

caſions, is the Diſappointment of not obtaining live Cattle, and the Lapſe of Time in bringing forward the Magazines.

The heavy Work is now nearly completed, and a new Bridge of Boats is thrown over the Hudſon's River oppoſite to Saratogha, the former one of Rafts having been carried away by the Swell of Water after the late continual Rains. When enabled to move, nothing within my Scale of Talent ſhall be left unattempted, to fulfil His Majeſty's Orders; and I hope Circumſtances will be ſuch, that my Endeavours may be in ſome Degree aſſiſted by a Co-operation of the Army under Sir William Howe.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger to Lieutenant General Burgoyne, brought thro' the Woods by an Indian, dated before Fort Stanwix, Auguſt 11, 1777.

AFTER combating the natural Difficulties of the River St. Lawrence, and the artificial ones the Enemy threw into my Way at Wood Creek, I inveſted Fort Stanwix the 3d Inſtant. On the 5th I learnt from diſcovering Parties on the Mohawk River, that a Body of one Thouſand Militia were on their March to raiſe the Siege. On the Confirmation of this News I moved a large Body of Indians, with ſome Troops, the ſame Night, to lay in Ambuſcade for them on their March. They fell into it: The compleateſt Victory was obtained, above 400 lay dead on the Field, amongſt the Number of whom were almoſt all the Principal Movers of Rebellion in that Country. There are ſix or ſeven Hundred Men in the Fort. The Militia will never rally; all that I am to apprehend therefore that will retard my Progreſs in joining you, is a Reinforcement of what they call their Regular Troops, by the Way of Half-moon, up the Mohawk River. A Diverſion therefore from your Army by that Quarter, will greatly expedite my Junction with either of the Grand Armies.

Letters have been alſo received from General Sir Guy Carleton, giving an Account of an Attempt made by a large Body of the Rebels on Ticonderoga and Fort Independance, on the 16th of September. That they ſurpriſed and made Priſoners Part of Four Companies of the 53d Regiment that were ſtationed at the Carrying Place and Sugar Loaf Hill, and had deſtroyed ſome Waggons, Boats, &c. but had been beaten off from the Forts by the Garriſons, and upon the Approach of a Reinforcement from Crown Point had withdrawn intirely. That Colonel St. Leger, finding Fort Stanwix too ſtrongly fortified, and the Garriſon too numerous to be taken by Aſſault, and the Indians being alarmed by a falſe Report of the Approach of a large Body of the Rebel Continental Troops, he had given over the Attempt of forcing a Paſſage down the Mohawk River, and returned to Montreal, from whence he had proceeded to Ticonderoga, intending to join Lieutenant General Burgoyne by that Route.

That the 31ſt Regiment had been ordered there with Brigadier-General Maclean by Sir Guy Carleton, who had gone up to St. John's, where he had received a Letter from the Brigadier, of which the following is an Extract.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Maclean to Governor Sir Guy Carleton, dated at Ticonderago, September 30, 1777.

THIS Morning an Expreſs arrived from General Burgoyne with a verbal Account of a very ſmart and long Action that happened on the 19th. There is no Liſt of Killed and Wounded, but what Mr. Philips relates verbally. The Action laſted from 12 o'Clock till dark; the Ground was ſo very diſadvantageous, that only Three Britiſh Regiments were fairly engaged. Our Loſs is about 150 killed on the Spot, and 350 wounded. Nine Officers killed, and a great many wounded. It is ſaid we buried 600 of the Enemy, and that vaſt Numbers are wounded. We did not gain the Field till after dark. Arnold commanded. The Rebels retired to their Camp Half a League from the Field of Battle.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London.

FOR SALE,

BY Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the Long Room at the Cuſtom-Houſe, on Thurſday the 20th of November inſtant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Lots of 2, 6, 8, *and* 10 *Hhds. each.*

SUGAR.

Hh.	T.	B.	
250	0	0	Barbadoes.
217	50	12	Antigua.
160	130	260	St. Kitts.
65	5	7	Nevis.
22	23	14	Montſerratt.

112 Bartels Ginger.

Samples to be ſeen in Wycherley's-yard, oppoſite Bear Key, Tueſday the 18th, *Wedneſday the* 19th, *and Thurſday the* 20th *Inſtant.*

Aſſurance-Office, Serjeant's Inn, Oct. 30, 1777.

A General Quarterly Court of the Corporation of the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Aſſurance-Office, will be held at their Houſe in Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-Street, on Thurſday the 13th *of November next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon.*

Joſeph Baldwin, *Regiſter.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

From October 20, to October 25, 1777.

By the Standard WINCHESTER Buſhel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London,	5	4	3	1	2	6	1	11	3	8
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex,	6	0	———		2	9	2	2	3	3
Surry,	5	10	4	1	2	7	2	2	4	0
Hertford,	5	5	———		2	5	2	1	3	11
Bedford,	5	3	3	1	2	4	1	11	3	1
Cambridge,	4	11	2	11	2	3	1	7	2	9
Huntingdon,	4	9	———		2	3	1	8	3	0
Northampton,	5	9	3	0	2	8	1	11	3	6
Rutland,	5	0	2	9	2	6	1	10	3	0
Leiceſter,	5	4	3	7	2	8	2	1	4	3
Nottingham,	4	7	3	1	2	3	1	9	3	5
Derby,	5	8	———		2	7	2	3	4	5
Stafford,	5	10	———		2	10	2	0	4	7
Salop,	5	7	3	9	2	10	1	10	4	2
Hereford,	———		———		———		———		———	
Worceſter,	5	9	———		3	0	2	1	4	3
Warwick,	6	6	———		2	10	2	5	3	11
Glouceſter,	6	9	———		2	7	2	4	4	6
Wilts,	6	6	4	9	3	0	2	2	4	2
Berks,	6	2	5	1	2	5	2	1	3	7
Oxford,	6	2	———		2	5	2	2	3	6
Bucks,	5	9	———		2	6	2	1	3	7
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex,	5	2	———		2	6	2	0	3	5
Suffolk,	4	10	2	11	2	2	1	10	2	9
Norfolk,	4	8	2	9	2	0	1	9	———	
Lincoln,	4	8	3	6	2	2	1	9	3	8
York,	5	1	3	5	2	5	1	10	4	0
Durham,	5	0	3	7	———		1	11	3	10
Northumberland,	5	2	3	4	2	2	1	9	3	5
Cumberland,	5	6	3	3	2	5	2	0	3	4
Weſtmorland,	6	10	3	10	2	5	1	11	———	
Lancaſhire,	5	9	———		2	9	2	1	3	8
Cheſhire,	5	5	3	10	3	0	1	9	———	
Monmouth,	6	0	———		3	4	1	8	———	
Somerſet,	6	6	3	9	2	11	1	10	3	4
Devon,	6	2	———		2	8	1	6	———	
Cornwall,	5	10	———		2	11	1	8	———	
Dorſet,	6	5	———		2	8	1	10	3	7
Hampſhire,	6	0	———		2	5	2	0	3	6
Suſſex,	5	8	———		2	8	2	0	3	6
Kent,	5	8	3	6	2	8	2	0	3	0

From October 13, to October 18, 1777.

WALES.

North Wales,	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	6	3	9
South Wales,	5	10	4	9	3	2	1	7	3	2

Part of **SCOTLAND.**

Wheat.		Rye.	Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	Big.	
4	4	———	1	10	1	8	———	1	9

Publiſhed by Authority of Parliament,

Willm Cooke.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Hugh Connor, of London, Merchant, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Thurſday the 6th of November inſtant, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the King's Arms Tavern, in Cornhill, London, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending, any or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate,